

# The Litchfield Enquirer.

Litchfield, Conn., Thursday, April 1, 1858.

## State Politics.

On Monday next is to be held the State Election, at which the voters have their choice between the following tickets for State officers:

### Union Ticket.

Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.  
Lieut. Gov.—JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.  
Secretary—JOHN BOYD, of Winchester.  
Treasurer—LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron.  
Comptroller—WILLIAM H. BUELL, of Clinton.

### Bolting American Ticket.

Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.  
Lieut. Gov.—JULIUS CATLIN, of Norwich.  
Secretary—WM. K. PECK, Jr., of Norwich.  
Treasurer—LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron.  
Comptroller—FRANCIS E. HARRISON, of N. Haven.

### Administration Party's Ticket.

[Nominations on a platform of full indorsement of the "Lecompton message"]  
Governor—JAMES T. PRATT, of Rocky Hill.  
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Sharon.  
Secretary—EPIH WILLIAMS, Jr., of Stouington.  
Treasurer—DANIEL B. WARNER, of E. Hadham.  
Comptroller—PELEG C. CHILD, of Woodstock.

The local nominations for Senators, Representatives and Judges of Probate, are:

### SENATE.

For Senator, 15th District, REUBEN ROCKWELL, of Colerbrook.  
For Senator, 16th District, FREDERICK W. LATHROP, of Roxbury.  
For Senator, 17th District, JOHN M. WADHAM, of Goshen.  
For Judge of Probate, CHARLES ADAMS.  
For Representatives, DAVID BENTON, HEMAN BEACH.  
ADMINISTRATION:  
For Senator, 15th District, ANSON COLT, Jr., of Wolcottville.  
For Senator, 16th District, MILES MORSE, of Plymouth.  
For Senator, 17th District, ENSIGN CHURCH, of Canaan.  
For Judge of Probate, GEORGE C. WOODRUFF.

The Annual Election in this State takes place on Monday next; and though no Members of Congress are to be elected, the verdict which the freemen of Connecticut are to give on the great political questions of the day will be looked for with no ordinary solicitude throughout the country. Especially should the Representative in Congress from this District be made to know that the electors of Litchfield and Fairfield counties do not sanction his approval of the Lecompton swindle. We trust that every elector opposed to that nefarious measure will improve the opportunity of giving his vote against it.

The Union candidates for the State Senate from this county are good men and true, and can all be elected if the friends of Freedom do their whole duty. The Sixteenth District will, we doubt not, give Mr. Rockwell three hundred majority. The other districts, though vigorously contested, may be carried with proper exertions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, the Gibraltar of New England Democracy for twenty years, has just given an overwhelming majority for Freedom, and has nobly sustained the cause of true Republicanism. Let Connecticut follow her example.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—The following is from the speech of the Hon. Julius L. Strong, at a Douglas Democratic meeting in New Britain:

The man who heads the Democratic State Ticket, he continues, is an intimate friend of mine, but he is, in a false position. I say not that I shall join the opposition, but I shall remain neutral until the Democratic party comes back. If they never come back, I have done with them. The miserable office hunters at the New Haven Convention were thicker than tacks under a shower, and by hand work, contrary to my wishes and against my consent they succeeded in passing a resolution which is intended as an endorsement of the administration, and I can now in honor do nothing else but say I will not vote their ticket. You may do as you choose, but I swear before heaven I'll never more consent to be made a fool of the slave power. (Deafening Applause.)

## The Week's Work in Congress.

Monday, March 32.

SENATE.—The proceedings of to-day were intensely exciting. The Kansas debate was continued by Messrs. Stuart, Bayard and Broderick. They occupied the session until the recess. On the re-assembling of the Senate at 7 o'clock, a large crowd including both sexes, had collected for the purpose of seeing and hearing Mr. Douglas, who delivered an anti-Lecompton speech, defining his position, and announcing that of the President. The rush was so great that during the delivery the reporters for the Associated Press were utterly unable to hold any communication with the telegraph operators. One lady fainted, which added to the excitement.

The correspondent of the Post characterizes the speech, which was made in spite of Mr. Douglas's illness, as "a triumphant effort." The occasion was one of rare interest.

At twenty minutes to seven, Judge Douglas entered the chamber, and was welcomed with enthusiastic applause from the galleries and the floor. Never before was such a reception given to a man in the Senate of the United States who was about to stand in his place and hurl defiance at the slave power.

His closing was truly eloquent, in which he said that the threat of retirement had no terror for him; that he preferred private life with honor, and self-respect, and independence to public life with servility and ignominious adhesion to a gigantic fraud.

Mr. Toombs was exceedingly wounded, and attempted a reply, but exhibited so much temper and coarseness that he was promptly rebuked by Mr. Stuart of Michigan, who characterized his language as fit only for a bar-room.

House.—Mr. Stephens offered a resolution to discharge Mr. Wolcott, the contumacious witness, from custody, and turn him over to the law for trial at the Criminal Court on the indictment which had been found against him. Several propositions to amend were made and rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ward presented the majority report in the Madison case, arguing against jurisdiction. On the subject submitted a minority report. The whole was postponed till Saturday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and then into a discussion of Kansas affairs. A good half dozen speeches were made, including one by W. D. Bishop, of this Congressional District. It was by no means the least remarkable speech of the day. The orator seems at least to have gotten an attentive hearing, and to have used it in bearing false and calumnious witness against his own constituents. He "explained" the position of the Democrats of Connecticut on the Slavery question, concluding by

saying that the South have the right to move into the Territories with their property whenever and wherever they choose."

He seems to have astonished all parties by his truckling tone, and his dirt-eating disposition. One of the Washington correspondents thus speaks of it, and of the "loud applause" of which the administration prints have boasted:

"Mr. Bishop delivered a thorough-going dough-face piece of ratiocination in favor of Lecompton, boasting in the course of it how ready he was to be sacrificed for the sake of the South. A gang of Kansas office-holders in the galleries applauded him loudly two or three times. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bueck, of Virginia, very mildly and gingerly suggested to them that their applause was not exactly in order. It continued, however, and at last Mr. Kilgore of Indiana, rose and sharply rebuked them, asking if this organized band of pensioned Government officers was purposely stationed in the gallery to cheer on the Lecompton speakers. There was no more applause after that."

Tuesday, March 23.

SENATE.—This day the evil deed was done, and the Lecompton bill passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 25 nays. Mr. Cameron had paired off with Jeff. Davis. Before the vote was taken, a substitute offered by Mr. Crittenden, providing for a submission to the people of Kansas, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 21.

The following is what the Tribune has to say on the occasion:

So Lecompton is through the Senate at last by about the majority that has been expected. There are TWENTY-SIX Senators opposed to Lecompton, with a large majority of the People of the United States and at least three-fourths of the People of Kansas at their back. But for the direct and personal exertions and patronage of the Executive, Lecompton would have been beaten in the Senate.

Will it be beaten in the House? We hope and trust it may be, but shall not be confident until we hear that it has been. To pass the bill, our Hundred and Seventeen supporters are needed (either present or paired), and there are not so many of the United States Senators who approve of what their hearts desire its passage. And yet the tremendous power of Federal patronage may yet force it through.

The House was occupied by a long Kansas debate, the dullness of which was enlivened by a noble speech for Free Kansas, by Mr. Blair of Missouri. Strange that some of the noblest appeals for justice and liberty to Kansas, should come from Southern men, while the meanest of the pettifoggish pleas for usurpation and slavery, should have been the utterance of a Connecticut Dough-face.

Wednesday, March 24.

SENATE.—The House bill, authorizing the employment of five regiments of volunteers, was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs without amendment. It is thought that it will pass the Senate.

This bill, substituted by the House for the defeated administration measure of an increase of the Standing Army, is ascribed to Gen. Quitman, Chairman of the House Military Committee. Gen. Q. is an excellent soldier, who has commanded volunteers and served with regulars, and knows, by personal observation and experience, that the former is not merely preferable, but the only force which a republic needs, or should endure. Volunteers rarely desert—they are only to be paid when they are wanted—and there is the same difference between them and regulars as between the former working his own land, and the hiring. The thoroughness is all on the side of the former.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to extend a telegraph line westward, in order to facilitate communication with the Utah army. Mr. Gwin proposed to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but after discussion, on the suggestion of Mr. Bright, withdrew his proposition. The Minnesota bill was then taken up.

The question was raised touching the number of Representatives to which the new State was entitled. Pending a decision, the Senate went into Executive Session, in which the nomination of Col. Johnston, as Brigadier General, was confirmed.

In the House, much talking about Kansas.

Thursday, 25th.

SENATE.—The only subject of importance was the Minnesota Bill, on which a discussion sprang up, touching the number of Representatives to which the proposed State was entitled.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, after a conference with several members, announced that he should, next Thursday, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill, (which requires unanimous consent), and move the previous question upon it. After which, more talk about Kansas, in which Mr. Dean of Connecticut took part.

The SENATE not in session.

In the House, a lively debate, in which Mr. Smith, of Va. "did not hesitate to say, that he held Gov. Wise to be out of the great Democratic party."

Upon this the Indiana Democrats pitched upon him one after another, and fairly roasted him alive.

Mr. English (Ind.) asked—

Mr. ENGLISH—Did you support Gov. Wise?

Mr. SMITH—I did not support him; but I did not make myself active and prominent in thwarting the Democratic party.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said Mr. Smith had no right to read him or any other man out of the Democratic party. Nine-tenths of the Democrats of the Free States stood with him against Lecompton. If the gentleman from Virginia attempts to read them out, he will find they will read him out.

After some further sparring, Mr. Smith came to lay down—

What constitutes a Democrat? He asked Mr. DAVIS—Did not the gentleman from Indiana know that the President was the head of the Democratic party, and that he has urged, with all his power, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS—Because the President has recommended this measure, does it therefore follow that every Democrat must vote for it? The President may advise, but cannot command me.

Mr. SMITH said the President is the representative of the Democracy on Kansas in all shapes and forms, and intimated that Mr. DAVIS opposed Lecompton at the prompting of the Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he intended to carry out the recommendations of the President up to November last, when the President thought proper to change his front.

Mr. SMITH—Exactly; that is the language of rebellion. [Laughter]

Mr. DAVIS—It is the language of a freeman. [Cries of "Good!"]

Mr. SMITH—A man is known by the company he keeps, and he who is not with us, is against us. He then argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. He said that Mr. Douglas got up his movement against that measure to secure his re-election to the Senate, and that there was a concerted movement of the Democrats of Illinois for this purpose.

Mr. MARSHALL, (Ill.) pronounced the charge wholly unfounded.

Mr. SMITH replied that the "successor" of Mr. Richardson told him and others without reserve, that some of the Illinois delegation, after consultation, came to the conclusion that this was the only chance to elect Mr. Douglas to the Senate.

Mr. MARSHALL did not believe that any such conference had been held, and repeated that the statement was entirely unfounded.

Mr. COX said it did not become Mr. SMITH, who had turned tail on the Democratic party, and was elected to Congress by American votes, to make such extraordinary attacks on Democratic members.

## Union Senatorial Convention.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met at Fenn's Hotel in Woodbury March 24th, 1858, according to notice, and was called to order by William Cuthren, Esq. Truman A. Warren was appointed temporary Chairman, and Earl Buckingham, temporary Secretary.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions, were then appointed.

After speeches by several gentlemen, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at the time appointed. The committee on credentials reported the following

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

Bethlem.—L. P. Judd, George Guild, Francis Judson, William R. Harrison.

New Milford.—R. E. Canfield, William Burke, F. R. Hine, Earl Buckingham.

Plymouth.—B. W. Root, Hobart Bishop.

Roxbury.—J. Z. Warner, L. E. Judd, Fred'k W. Feun, N. R. Smith.

Watertown.—Truman A. Warren, E. M. Smith, John A. Woodward, George Richards.

Washington.—Guy C. Ford, S. D. Platt, Noble Bolles, Merritt Beach.

Warren.—M. S. Hine, Edmund R. Swift, George Lyman, Frederick Whittlesey.

Woodbury.—R. J. Allen, A. W. Mitchell, L. Forbes, J. W. DeForest.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows—

Hon. B. W. ROOT, for President.

R. E. CANFIELD, for Secretary.

The report was unanimously accepted and the officers appointed.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator. After an informal vote, FREDERICK W. LATHROP, Esq., of Roxbury, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for said office.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That as the votes of the people at our elections, are always regarded as decisive of their opinions on the great political questions of the day, and become a part of the history of the times, it is an imperative duty which we owe to ourselves, to the cause of morality and correct principles, to labor earnestly for the success of the right, especially when interests of vital importance are at stake, as is the case at the present time.

Resolved, That as slavery-extensionists, demagogues and office-holders have taken possession of every branch of the Federal Government, and have cunningly stolen and appropriated the honored name of "democracy" to accomplish their sinister designs, and deceive and mislead the many—we, the opposers of the tyrannical conduct and gross usurpations of the National Administration, solemnly pledge ourselves to a firm and indissoluble union for the purpose of resisting, by the peaceful use of the ballot-box, and every other lawful means, all corrupt and baneful machinations of that ever-encreasing Administration.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and apprehension the success and continuance in power of a party so entirely the slave of the slavery-propaganda, as the so-called democratic party for a series of years, and we deem it our duty to oppose them as vigorously as we can, and which now more than ever, proves itself to be "whoever given over to his idols," and that it becomes every patriot to use his efforts to overthrow it, as the greatest tyrant his country has to fear.

Resolved, That we take great pleasure in presenting to the electors of the Sixteenth District the name of FREDERICK W. LATHROP, of Roxbury, as our candidate for Senator, and recommending him as every way qualified for the office and worthy of their suffrages—and we pledge him a cordial support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Litchfield Enquirer, Waterbury American, New Haven Journal, and New Haven Palladium.

W. Cuthren, L. W. Cutler and J. Z. Warner, Esq's, were appointed a Senatorial Committee for the ensuing year, and were requested to give four weeks notice of the next Convention previous to holding the same.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

B. W. ROOT, President.

R. E. CANFIELD, Secretary.

Nominating Meeting.

The Union Nominating Meeting was held at the Court House in this village, on Wednesday afternoon, March 24, 1858. The Hon. William Beebe was appointed Chairman, and Lewis S. Kilbourn, Secretary.

DAVID BENTON and HEMAN BEACH, Esquires, were unanimously nominated as candidates for Representatives.

The following gentlemen were nominated as Justices of the Peace for the County of Litchfield, viz., George C. Woodruff, G. A. Hickox, H. B. Graves, G. H. Hollister, E. W. Seymour, F. D. Beaman, J. H. Hubbard, P. K. Kilbourn, W. L. Ransom, David Benton, H. E. Dailey, Edward Hopkins, A. M. Turner, Samuel Brooker, Hugh P. Welch, H. S. Griswold, S. H. Dudley, Wm. Coe, C. C. Buel, Enos Stoddard, Arthur D. Catlin.

Voiced to adjourn.

L. S. KILBOURN, Secretary.

At a Probate Convention held at Woodbury, March 24, 1858, WILLIAM CUTHREN, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Judge of Probate for the District of Woodbury for the ensuing year. The nomination is a capital one, and we hope to be able to chronicle the election of Mr. Cuthren.

"HOW ABOUT LECOMPTON, GENERAL PRATT?" was the reiterated question of those who felt that the Lecompton Constitution was or ought to be a proper test designating the REAL and SHAM democracy. To that question the response was that he had thought the Kansas and Nebraska bill an unwise and impolitic measure, though he never questioned its justice.

"But how about Lecompton, General?" came up again the glib questioner. "I will come to that pretty soon," said the General. "I voted against it last year, because I thought it calculated to stir up the anti-slavery agitation, and I hope you understand me now." "We do understand about that—but we want to know about Lecompton, General! Are you in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, of the Border Ruffians, General?"

"Oh! ah!—gentlemen—I am going to that in a minute. Mr. Buchanan is a noble man—a glorious President. I have always had the highest respect for him."

Yes, yes—we know all about that; but how about Lecompton, General?"

Gen. PRATT—I thought somebody asked me a question. I am ready to answer any question."

Yours.—"How about Lecompton, General? What do you think of that?"

Gen. PRATT—I—!!

A custom-house official starts three cheers for General Pratt, and moves to adjourn, when the President declares the Convention adjourned!

And then Connecticut Democracy in 1858! We beg now to reiterate the question—"How ABOUT LECOMPTON, GENERAL?"—N. H. Palladium.

## Eloquence Mipped in the Bud.

The long desired and once-voted removal of Mr. U. S. Commissioner Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, at Boston, has at last been accomplished. The conspicuous services which Judge Loring rendered his country, in returning Anthony Burns to slavery, are thus ungratefully requited. The scene in Boston State-House when the Governor's message of removal was received, is thus described by a mad wag of an abolitionist, "Byles," who writes for the Tribune—

After his Excellency's message had been read, in which he communicated his compliance with the nefarious solicitation, Mr. Cushing rose like a pillar of the State, stood like one upon his ankles, and shouldered the destinies of this mightiest of empires, and bowing himself into an imposing attitude, solemnly began his thrice-daily task:—"At last, Mr. Speaker, the deed is done! He paused, that his words might have their due impression, when Mr. Dodge from Cape Cod, a Methodist by persuasion, cried out with all the emotion of a campaigner, "Amen!" The house, floor and galleries, shook with indignant and unextinguishable laughter. The Speaker shouted "Order! Order!" and made many a dint on his desk with his gavel, and for a moment silence was restored. But, in a second, human nature was too strong for parliamentary decorum, and the obstreperous mirth again fiercely exploded and destroyed the awful effect of the prophetic words thus untimely interrupted. And the matter was made no better by Mr. John A. Andrews of Boston, who has been unpleasantly prominent in the martyrdom of this latest of confessions, by his assenting cordially to the statement, and declaring that "the deed was done, and that it was well done, and" (as Shakespeare says it) it well should be in the case under just such circumstances—that it had been done quickly!"

Mr. Bishop explained the position of the Democrats of Connecticut on the slavery question. He replied to the objections to the Lecompton Constitution, and advocated the admission of Kansas under it.

So says a despatch giving the account of yesterday's proceedings in the House. A good many of Mr. B's Democratic constituents as well as others, think it quite time for him "to explain" the meaning of certain declarations made by him, before and after the elections of last Spring. He should, of never vote, (he said) for any Constitution not satisfactory to the people of Kansas."

This declaration has not one or two mere y-buts, as we are informed, on repeated occasions. His political friends have always stated that something more than this was said—that some kind of a pledge to the above effect was obtained from him, previous to the election.

By such means he secured the vote which now enables him to misrepresent the 4th District. There are hundreds of his political friends in this section, who hope he won't spend all his energies in explaining his views of his party, when his own position seems pressing need of an explanation.—Bridgeport Standard.

The Vicksburg Whig [Miss.] publishes a letter from a Pro-Slavery man who was a member of the late Lecompton Constitutional Convention, yet who has recently returned to Mississippi. Being asked why he did so, he replies—

"My reason for leaving is, I think, a good one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be identified with politics. I, unfortunately for my future prospects in Kansas, have taken an active and rather prominent part. And now, to disfigure the truth and shame the devil, we, the Pro-Slavery men, cannot expect any mercy or favors from the friends of the Union. Today they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer—the more so from the fact that the ensuing spring's emigration will swell the majority probably eight or ten to one; for our men are leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in."

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—Senator Dixon, always thoughtful of his constituents, has sent us a package of seeds from English gardens, chiefly of kitchen vegetables. We shall be glad to distribute them, as they may be called for, among our Agricultural and Horticultural subscribers.

## General News.

The Faculty of Yale College have at length determined upon the dissolution of three members of Junior Class on account of their connection with the alleged theft of the library between the students and freshmen. The faculty of the University before the city authorities has naturally caused much irritation among the freshmen. Whatever sympathy the community at large may have felt for them, it certainly has not been increased by a set of resolutions, signed by the freshmen of the different colleges, and published in the New Haven papers.

On Wednesday afternoon March 17, a little girl named Mary Hawthorne, aged about 7 years was drowned in the narrow raceway between E. M. Perkins & Co.'s factory to that of the Mattanuck Co., Waterbury. She was the daughter of Daniel Hawthorne.

The Representatives of Hartford County have determined to enlarge their present jail by adding forty-eight cells and a work shop to the rear, and have voted 11-4 per cent, tax to pay for the job, which is expected to cost \$17,000.

The Hartford Current says that Mr. Clero, who came to this country in 1816, with Mr. Gallaudet, and has been for forty-two years a teacher in the American Asylum, will retire from his position at the close of the year just by term. Mr. Clero is now nearly seventy-three years of age, and continues to enjoy vigorous health, and is in the full possession of all his intellectual faculties.

Upon the solicitation of the graduates of the American Asylum, the Directors have granted him half pay for life.

At a meeting of the South Congregational Society Monday evening, it was voted to retain the services of the present pastor—Rev. Mr. Swan. It is not yet known whether he will accept the call or not.—Bridgeport Farmer.

The following New York State Banks are winding up their affairs and going into liquidation: Agricultural Bank, Herkimer; Bank of Central New York, Utica; Bank of Hornellsville; Bank of New Orleans, Albany; Chemung County Bank, Green; Hollister Bank, Buffalo; Ontario Bank, Utica; O. Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo; Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo; Sacket's Harbor Bank, Buffalo; Pratt Bank, Buffalo; Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.

The New York Herald announces that Fernando Wood is about to sue the Tribune establishment for seen hundred and fifty distinct libels, and that a grand array of counsel has been engaged.

The Boston and New York Central Railroad—the eastern tail of the "Air Line"—is again in trouble. The trustees of the bond-holders took possession of it last week.

Hall, the desperate convict, whose exploit in the Alton Penitentiary has been in all the papers, died on the 13th. Crab, the wounded giant, is recovering.

Gov. Banks has appointed the 15th of April as Fast-day in Massachusetts.

Thursday, April 8, is to be fast-day in New Hampshire.

The Hudson river is clear of ice as far up as Albany.

A heavy western wind commenced blowing at Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday evening, and continued all night, causing great loss of property in that city and vicinity, by unroofing houses, blowing down steeples, &c. All the telegraph lines running West and South were down. The flood in Genesee River was doing considerable damage.

The steamer Moses Taylor, which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, brings the California mail of March 5, and \$1403,949 in gold. The passage from San Francisco is the quickest on record, having been made in 20 days and 14 hours. The news is not of general importance. Bates, the late Treasurer of the State has been acquitted on his trial for the charge of embezzling the public funds. The U. S. ship-of-war St. Mary's has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. A terrible tragedy took place at Grass Valley on Sunday, Feb. 21st, in which the family of Michael Brennan, consisting of his wife and three children, were poisoned by him with Prussic acid, after which he committed suicide in the same manner. Mr. Brennan was the Agent of the Mount Hope Mining Company, and had formerly been a photographic reporter for the press in this city. A pecuniary embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of this dreadful deed.—N. Y. Tribune.

The BROOKS Family.—It is now said that Patrick Brooks, the father of Charlotte, Emily and Anne, in early life, was himself an author. Two volumes of poems from his pen were published in 1811 and 1813. His name may be found in Colburn's Dictionary of Authors, 1816.

A NEW TERRITORY.—A resolution was recently introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature, proposing to cede back to the General Government, all that part of the State lying north of the third correction line, provided Michigan will cede back that part of her State north and West of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of forming a new Territory.

A Funchal correspondent of the London Times says that it is not an open question whether any more Madeira wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some 7,000 or 8,000 pipes upon the entire island. All recent attempts to manufacture this wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the old grape arbores, once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

Per contra, we have the best authority for saying that instead of 7 or 8,000, there are not more than 3,000 pipes upon the island.

The Official Journal of the Two Sicilies of the 18th ult., publishes a complete list of all the victims of the memorable earthquake of December 15, 1857. The total number of persons reported to be killed, was 1,359. It appears throughout the list that, contrary to what is the case in battles and other circumstances in which human life is at stake, the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured. Thus, at Montemurro, a place of 7,000 inhabitants, 5,000 were crushed to death by the falling houses, and 500 severely injured.

A SAN HONEYMOON.—Charles Albright was recently tried, convicted and sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, for robbing the mail. The Columbus Gazette says:—

"Charles Albright is only 20 years of age, and the events of the past few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlady's daughter, a Miss Germain. In her 16th year went to Alexandria, Penn., and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was soon known by the girl's parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's imprudence.

On the 28th of January, Mr. Prentiss, the U. S. Mail Agent, arrested Albright upon a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted and sentenced before the United States Court, and upon reaching Cardington, on his way to the Penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the car to bid farewell to her convicted husband. The meeting was a painful and affecting one. She begged him to keep up his spirits, to make a firm resolve to do his whole duty while in prison, and to show to stick to him, though all the rest of the world should forsake him; for, said she, "Charles, we are both young; we have years of happiness in store for us; and when your time has expired, we can go to some other place where the officers will not know where we have been, and live happily together and earn an honest livelihood."

The poor girl nerved herself to the task, and as she wiped the tears away from the cheeks of her young husband, she never whimpered.

The scene was witnessed by the conductor who, at the request of the officers, kindly delayed a few moments, to give the young couple an opportunity of meeting each other, at last parted them that he could delay no longer, and the whistle gave notice that the cars were about starting. "Keep up your courage like a man, Charles," said the fair heroine, as she kissed his cheek. She turned to leave him, but overpowered by her feelings, she fell fainting into the arms of the conductor, and the cars rolled over the rails with increasing speed, to make up for the detention.

## From China, France and England.

By the arrival of the North America, we receive news of unusual interest from all these countries.

The London Times contains a very graphic account of the capture of Canton by the English and French troops, and the seizure of Yeh, the Governor of the province, and the author of all the disturbances. The military occupation of the city is not to be relinquished until the Allied Powers have got "security for the future;" mean while, justice is to be administered by a joint tribunal of Chinese and Europeans.